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**NEW MILLS
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Annual Report

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year
1961



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1961

Chairman: Councillor W.H. FERGUSON

Vice Chairman: Councillor R.D. SWINBURN

Councillor L.G. ALLEN

J.D. BEARD

F.M. BULLOUGH

J.H. CLUTTERBUCK

K.R. GORDON

F.S. KITCHEN

Dr. L. MILLWARD, J.P.

E. OLDFIELD

S.H. ROGERS

E.F. ROWBOTTOM

Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B. Chir., D.P.H.

New Mills Urban District Council, Health Department, Town Hall.

Telephone: New Mills 3185 and Glossop 3532

Public Health Inspector, Shops Act Inspector and

Meat Inspection:

A.P. BATES, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the
NEW MILLS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Urban District of New Mills for the year 1961.

During the early part of the year influenza and other respiratory infections were prevalent in the area.

New sickness benefit claims received by the Local Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, reached "epidemic proportions" in the week ended 17th January, continued to increase until the end of January, and showed a marked decline during the last week of February.

There were three deaths from influenza during this period, all the victims being under 61 years of age.

The crude birth-rate increased by 2.4, the crude death-rate by 1.71 and the estimated population by 100. The standardised birth-rate of 17.74 was .34 higher than that for England and Wales and the standardised death-rate of 15.07 was 3.07 higher. The still birth-rate was very low, 6.94 compared with a national average of 18.7. The two infant deaths, one due to a congenital deformity and the other to prematurity, resulted in an infant mortality rate of 13.99. This was much higher than that for 1960 but lower than the rate for England and Wales.

The main causes of death in order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 46 cases, cancer with 23 and vascular lesions of the central nervous system with 20. The three groups accounted for 70% of the total number. The average age of death was 72.8 years for women and 63.6 years for men; 70.9 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age-group and 36.6 per cent in those aged 75 or more years.

For some time the Council has considered the possibility of a special type of housing for old people which would enable them to remain in comfort in their own homes until they were too infirm to live alone. A group of twenty-three self-contained one-bedroom bungalows together with certain communal facilities and a warden's house were approved, and building on the Bakehurst Estate extension started in March, 1961, and was completed in May, 1962. The communal sitting room was included to provide a friendly atmosphere and congenial meeting place for fellowship and social intercourse.

The communal laundry, suitable for the use of old people is situated within the precincts of the warden's house and fitted with one drying and two washing machines. For use in emergency an electric bell system connects each bungalow to the warden's house. The Housing Committee has also paid particular attention to safety factors in the structure, fitting and equipment of the dwelling as a precaution against accidents.

In order to avoid a nursing home atmosphere and to reduce the demand for assistance from outside, care has been taken to include some fairly active people in the first tenants selected. A few elderly couples who could help each other to some extent during illness have been chosen. The rest of the applicants selected are old people who would benefit from the added security of a warden's supervision but who are still capable of preserving their independence.

There are no private gardens attached to the bungalows and the surrounding grounds are maintained by the Parks Department.

The residents are enthusiastic about their new homes and enjoy the pleasant neighbourhood.

The recently opened branch library at Low Leighton is an added amenity within easy access.

Local health authorities since April, 1959, have been empowered to provide chiropody either directly or through voluntary agencies. The Derbyshire County Council's scheme was approved by the Minister in October, 1959, and a chiropody service was established in New Mills on 11th January, 1961.

For the first few weeks one treatment session was held weekly on Wednesday afternoons at High Lea Clinic, but the demand increased to such an extent that from 15th March a second weekly session was started, on Wednesday mornings.

Treatment is limited at present to those of pensionable age, when it is free, and to expectant mothers and the physically handicapped who may receive free treatment provided their applications are supported by a certificate from a general medical practitioner.

Ambulance transport is arranged for appropriate patients and domiciliary treatment where this is necessary on medical grounds.

There is no doubt that chiropody is an essential service and that regular and frequent attention to the feet keeps active and mobile many old people who would otherwise be housebound.

I desire to express my appreciation to my Chairman and Members of the Council, the Officers of the Urban District and the Staff, for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1961.

Your obedient Servant,
M. SUTCLIFFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A - STATISTICS OF THE AREA

In 1894 the Urban District Council of New Mills succeeded the Local Board or Urban Sanitary Authority which had conducted the affairs of the District since 1875. Newtown, formerly in the Rural District of Disley in Cheshire, was added in 1876.

New Mills is situated in North-West Derbyshire its Western border forming part of the boundary between Derbyshire and Cheshire. The Town has many and varied interests and is a centre for the textile printing trade. Textile engraving, bleaching and dyeing give employment to two-fifths of the population.

Paper-making, confectionery, metal working, stone-quarrying and light engineering are other industries of the scattered township. Parts of the hamlet of Rowarth, of Ollersett Moor and of Thornsett, are included in the Peak District National Park and are within easy reach of the Kinder Heights, popular with all hill climbers.

Areas (In Acres)	5,242
Registrar General's estimate of population, mid 1961	8,540
Population Census 1931	8,551
Population Census 1951	8,473
Number of occupied houses Dec. 1961	2,990
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1961	£94,970
Sum represented by a penny rate (Estimated 1961-62)	£381

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

LIVE BIRTHS

		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	81	53	134	
Illegitimate	4	5	9	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	16.74
Comparability Factor .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	1.06
Standardised Birth Rate .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	17.74
Illegitimate Births per cent of total Live Births .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	6.29

STILL BIRTHS

		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	1.	-	1	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	6.94

DEATHS

						M.	F.	Total
All causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	73	57	130
Death Rate ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	15.22
Comparability Factor						-	-	0.99
Standardised Death Rate	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	15.07
Maternal Death Rate ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)						-	-	-
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	--
Deaths from Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Deaths from Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Deaths from Influenza	..	..	..	..	4	-	-	4
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..	..	..	..	..	16	7	-	23

			M.	F.	Total
Deaths of Infants under 1 year.					
Legitimate ..	..	..	2	-	2
Illegitimate ..	..	..	-	-	-

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:

All infants per 1,000 Live Births		13.99
Legitimate Infants per 1,000		
legitimate Live Births ..	..	14.93
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000		
illegitimate live Births ..	..	-

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Area comparability factors in respect of Births and Deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.06 and 0.99 respectively for 1961. Crude birth and death rates are multiplied by these factors in order to make them comparable with rates for other areas. The adjustment is necessary because of the difference in population as regards the proportion of the sex and age group components. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to make allowance for the higher death rate in the institutional section of the population and in 1958 the birth rate area comparability factor was similarly adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile population in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient.

From 1st January, 1958, the Registrar General has made further modifications in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for 6 months or more. If the deceased had been there less than 6 months the death has been transferred to the area of usual residence, if any.

COMPARATIVE CRUDE BIRTH-RATES, AND DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS
OF MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1961

Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.

<u>Births:</u>	<u>England</u> <u>and Wales:</u>	<u>New Mills:</u>
	<u>Rates Per 1,000 Population</u>	
Live Births	17.4	16.74
Still Births	18.7(a)	6.94(a)

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Deaths:

All Causes	12.0	15.22
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.065	-
Other Tuberculosis	0.007	-
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus	0.494	0.819
Other Cancer	1.670	1.875

Deaths: Rates per 1,000 Live Births

All causes under 1 year	21.4	13.99
All causes under 4 weeks	15.5	6.99
All causes under 1 week	-	6.99

- Signifies that there were no deaths.

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

(still births and deaths
under 1 week combined per
1,000 live and still births). 13.89

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE URBAN DISTRICT
OF NEW MILLS

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	New Mills Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
Maternal Causes excluding		
Abortion	0.27	-
Due to Abortion	0.07	-
Total Maternal Mortality	0.33	-

CAUSES OF DEATH IN NEW MILLS, 1961

		M.	F.
Syphilitic Disease .. .. ..	..	-	1
Whooping Cough ... .. ..	..	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. ..	..	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .. .. ..	..	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. ..	..	3	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus .. .. ..	..	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. ..	..	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. ..	..	-	-
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm .. .. ..	..	8	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. ..	..	-	-
Diabetes .. .. ..	..	1	1
Vascular Lesion of nervous system .. .. ..	..	9	11
Coronary disease, angina .. .. ..	..	10	6
Hypertension with heart disease .. .. ..	..	-	3
Other heart disease .. .. ..	..	5	7
Other circulatory disease .. .. ..	..	4	13
Influenza .. .. ..	..	4	-
Pneumonia .. .. ..	..	2	1
Bronchitis .. .. ..	..	7	2
Other disease of the Respiratory system .. .. ..	..	-	1
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum .. .. ..	..	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. ..	..	1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. ..	..	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. ..	..	2	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. ..	..	7	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. ..	..	1	1
All other accidents .. .. ..	..	2	-
Suicide .. .. ..	..	-	-
Congenital Malformations .. .. ..	..	1	-
Homicide and operations of War .. .. ..	..	-	-
 Total (all Causes)		73	57

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION FIGURES, 1942 - 1961

<u>Period:</u>	<u>Birth Rate:</u>	<u>Death Rate:</u>	<u>Population:</u>
1942	16.86	15.73	8,006
1943	17.79	15.21	7,757
1944	18.44	12.03	7,644
1945	15.76	16.67	7,614
1946	16.23	13.13	8,070
1947	23.47	11.61	8,180
1948	19.1	14.58	8,367
1949	16.3	15.2	8,424
1950	17.9	16.7	8,499
1951	18.45	12.26	8,400
1952	14.43	12.64	8,386
1953	13.43	12.59	8,340
1954	17.72	13.53	8,350
1955	16.09	14.30	8,390
1956	14.17	14.17	8,330
1957	16.43	14.79	8,520
1958	16.00	14.12	8,500
1959	16.02	14.61	8,490
1960	14.34	13.51	8,440
1961	16.74	15.22	8,540

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE REA

On 1st August, 1961, the Public Health Laboratory Service Act, 1960 came into force, and responsibility for administering the service passed from the Medical Research Council to the new Public Health Laboratory Service Board. The Board has full statutory authority and is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

Laboratory facilities are available for the examination of bacteriological specimens and samples at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and for chemical examination at the County Offices, Matlock.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1961

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined.

GENERAL DISEASES:

				<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Typhoid Organisms	..	..	..	0	31
Salmonella Organisms	..	..	..	0	31
Dysentery Organisms	..	..	..	0	31
Widal Reaction	..	..	..	0	4
Bacterium coli 026	..	..	..	1	1

MILK:

The routine sampling of milk was continued and the results are given in the following tables.

Eight samples of milk were taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. One sample of T.T. milk contained a small amount of added water. This was dealt with by caution notice.

WATER (Drinking):

Samples Taken:	Number
Bacteriological	61
Chemical (Morlands Supply)	0
Plumbo-solvency (Morlands Supply)	0

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than milk and water):

Samples taken:-

				<u>Number</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>
	Bacteriological - Miscellaneous	..	..	0	0
	Bacteriological - Ice Lollies	..	..	3	3
x	Chemical Miscellaneous			29	28
	Methylene Blue - Ice cream	..	..	37	37
	Methylene Blue - Ice Lolly	..	..	0	0

x Taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The County Analyst reports that 29 samples were taken under the above Act in the area of the New Mills Urban District Council. No serious irregularities were disclosed and no proceedings taken. A sample of Cranberry Sauce produced in Sweden contained an excessive amount of benzioc acid preservative. No further stocks were held at the retail shop and so far this brand has not been encountered elsewhere in the County.

The remaining samples were all genuine.

The samples of Ice cream were classified as follows:-

Provisional Grade I	..	..	..	33
Provisional Grade II	..	..	..	3
Provisional Grade III	..	..	..	0
Provisional Grade IV	..	..	..	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47:

Powers are given under this section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered Medical Practitioner apply to a court or a single justice for an order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made in this way has effect for three weeks only, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act.

In 1961, it was not necessary to take action under Section 47.

Section 50:

Under this section, as from July 5th, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the district where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made.

No burials were arranged during 1961.

Section 51:

The County Welfare Department provides residential accommodation at Whitfield House, Glossop, "The Elms", Chapel-en-le-Frith, "The Towers", Buxton, and "Whitestones", Buxton, for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Part II: Hospital Services

The District is within the area administered by the Stockport and Buxton Hospital Group of the Manchester Regional Board.

Part III: Health Services Provided by the Local Health Authority.

The following services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council:-

- (a) Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.
- (c) Health Visiting Service.
- (d) Home Nursing Service.
- (e) Ambulance Service.
- (f) Domestic Help Service.
- (g) Immunisation and Vaccination.
- (h) Mental Health Service.
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this service which is under his control.

Refuse is collected fortnightly by the Surveyor's staff from approximately 3,554 dustbins. Disposal of the refuse is by the biological process of controlled tipping.

The Health Department inspects and services the tip for the control of rodent and insect infestations.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. The Urban District Council, however, provides a free service in the case of private dwellings.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER

The 3040 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:-

(a) Direct to houses from mains	2,975
(b) By means of standpipes	0
(c) By means of private supply, wells, etc. ..	65

WATER SUPPLY

The Urban District Council is the statutory water authority for the district with the exception of one road which is within the statutory area of Stockport Corporation.

Prior to June, 1953, the Urban District Council obtained its supplies from a number of small sources, mainly disused mine workings, but since that date the greater part of the area has been provided with chlorinated and filtered water bought in bulk from Stockport Corporation. The aqueduct from the Kinder Reservoir of Stockport Corporation passes through the district along the route of A.6015 and supplies the Ball Beard Reservoir off Low Leighton Road by gravitation. From this covered reservoir the water is fed into the Urban District Council's supply mains in Low Leighton Road.

A small part of the area obtains its water from Morlands Reservoir which contains moorlands water chlorinated and neutralised but not filtered. The Morlands Reservoir is also used for the storage of water which is pumped up from Ball Beard Reservoir whenever the Morlands supply fails.

When arrangements are completed for the Stockport Water to supply the whole of the Urban District, the Morlands Reservoir will be lined and sealed and will serve for storage purposes.

Some outlying farms have private supplies. These are potential sources of pollution during the manufacture of daily produce..

Apart from the danger of drinking polluted water, the presence of harmful bacteria in water used on dairy farms is undesirable, as they may reduce the keeping quality of the milk through contamination of the utensils. Satisfactory hygiene conditions can only be maintained where there is a wholesome water supply.

BACTERIOLOGICAL:

Eight of the sixty-one samples of water examined bacteriologically were unsatisfactory. Details are given in the subjoined table.

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable Number of Coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Probable Number of faecal coli per 100 mls.
22.3.61.	Direct from stream, Boy Scouts' Camp, Rowarth.	Private	25	3
10.5.61.	Tap, Laneside Farm, Rowarth.	Private	1	1
30.6.61.	Tap, "The Castle", Castle Edge.	Private	1	1
9.8.61.	Tap, St. Annes Casing Company, Gow Hole.	Private	More than 180	More than 180
9.8.61.	Tap, "The Borders", Gow Hole.	Whaley Bridge	50	50
9.8.61.	Diglee Reservoir was immediately cleaned out, 'sterilised', and chlorinated.			
13.9.61.	Tap, St. Annes Casing Company, Gow Hole.	Private	13	1
18.10.61.	Tap, Far Slack Farm, Rowarth.	Private	11	11
18.10.61.	Tap, Ayton Farm, Rowarth.	Private	More than 180	More than 180

CHEMICAL:

A result of a chemical examination is given below. This is quite satisfactory and typical of the results received.

STOCKPORT CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Kinder - Filtered Water - Tap in Venturi Meter Chamber.

Date of Collection of sample - 18th December, 1961.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Reaction - pH value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.84
Colour in 2 ft. glass tube - Hazen solution	p.p.m.	Pt.						7.
Turbidity - Silica Standard	- p.p.m.		..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

	Parts per million.
Free Acidity as CO_2	2.0
Total Alkalinity as CaCO_3	9.4
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO_3	9.
Non-Carbonate hardness as CaCO_3	28.
Total as CaCO_3	37.
Combined Chlorine (Cl_2)	10.5
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N_2	0.20
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N_2	0.003
Free and Saline Ammonia as N_2	0.053
Albuminois Ammonia as N_2	0.032
Oxygen absorbent test, 4 hours at 27°C	0.58
Manganese as Mn	0.03
Silica (SiO_2)	6.0
Alumina Al_2O_3	0.88
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina	6.2
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hours	0.48
Fluoride as F	0.07

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY:

No samples from the Morlands supply were examined for plumbosolvency. The Water Engineer keeps the hardness of the water under close observation and ~~the~~ pH is tested daily. If necessary, action is taken to counteract any plumbosolvent tendency.

During the year 33 houses were connected to the Town's supply. The water main was extended for 170 yards along Hyde Bank Road to supply four existing houses with town's water, for 70 yards along Parkland Avenue to serve new private property and for 385 yards along ~~the~~ the Bakehurst Estate.

DRAINAGE:

Estimated
Population
Invalued.

No. of houses in District connected to sewers	2,980	8,390
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	60	150
No. of connections made during the year:		
(a) Existing houses.	0	0
(b) New Houses.	29	60
(c) Other premises.	0	0

No. of Conversions of closets to W.C.'s

SEWERAGE:

The surface water sewer was extended for 310 yards on the Bakehurst Estate and for 1,380 yards to the new estate off Mellor Road. The foul sewer was also extended for 1,380 yards to the latter estate.

It was mentioned in last year's annual report that the Hague Bar sewage disposal plant was in a dilapidated condition. The Council has now reached an agreement with a neighbouring Local authority for the treatment of the Hague Bar sewage and planning consent has been received for a new sewer from Hague Bar to Disley sewage works.

RIVERS AND STREAMS:

Prevention of pollution is the responsibility of the Mersey River Board.

SWIMMING BATHS:

There are no swimming baths in the district.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION:

Number of closets of each type remaining at the end of 1961.

Privy Middens	44
Water Closets	2,890
Waste Water closets	77
Pail Closets	46
Trough closets	16

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:-

Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Factories and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Moveable Dwellings	(a) Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
		(b) Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Preserved Food Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434
Knacker's Yard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Food Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,328
Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Housing Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Licenced Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Council Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Shops Act, 1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Rent Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
									<u>3,628</u>

WRITTEN NOTICES

Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Notices Complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are two camping sites used by exempted organisations for which Site Licences are not required, and two caravan sites are licenced following the obtaining of planning permission.

PUBLIC HOUSES

Progress continued to be made in improving the sanitary accommodation and hand washing facilities at Public Houses.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1949

Improvement continues to take place in the standard of sanitary accommodation provided for workers in the factories in the district.

Employers are found to co-operate in the provision of improved sanitary accommodation, particularly where the employees show a desire to use the conveniences reasonably and to assist in the difficult task of maintaining cleanliness in conveniences used by large numbers of people.

Appendix on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937 appears at the end of Section "C".

BAKEHOUSES

There are seven bakehouses in the Register. Fifteen inspections were made and 2 offences were discovered and remedied.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No premises are registered under this Act.

SHOPS ACTS

The Council has undertaken the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Shops Act by virtue of powers delegated to them by the Derbyshire County Council.

One hundred and fifty seven inspections were made by the Senior Public Health Inspector who has been appointed Inspector under Shops Act.

RODENT CONTROL

One part-time operator is employed for Rodent Control work. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries methods of control are strictly adhered to.

The Council have resolved to treat private dwellings free of charge but the whole of the cost of treating business premises is recovered.

No legal proceedings were necessary under the Prevention of Damages by Pests Act, 1949.

The following table shows the types and numbers of infestations dealt with:-

RODENT CONTROL - continued -

	Type of Property					Agricultural
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses	All other (including business premises)	Total of (cols 1,2 & 3).		
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	6	2,990	320	3,316	69	
Number of properties inspected as a result of:						
(a) Notification	1	44	11	55	1	
(b) Survey under the Act	6	760	60	826	69	
(c) Otherwise	1	300	158	358	19	
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats	3	38	16	57	2	
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by mice	1	12	4	17	-	
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	4	50	20	74	2	
Number of block control schemes carried out		2				
Number of premises where rat proofing was required		1				

APPENDIX

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities/	5	18	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	63	185	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority/ (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	7	1	-
Total	69	210	2	-

Factories Act - Appendix - continued -

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases')

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	5	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	2	3	-	-
Total	9	8	3	3	-

Factories Act - Appendix - continued -

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Section 110 and 111)

(1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nature of work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
Curtains and furniture hangings	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION D - HOUSING

HOUSING PROGRESS 1961

New Temporary buildings

Number:

0

Total number of inhabited houses (approx)

2,990

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

(a) Total 29

(b) Included in (a) above as part of Council Housing Schemes. -

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-							<u>Number:</u>
i.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act or Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	147
	(b) Number of inspections made under the Public Health or Housing Acts	..	..				250
ii.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (i) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	..	..	..	..	..	3
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	..	..	..	13
iii.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	3
iv.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the proceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	26
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-						
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers	..	..	..	..	..	22
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-						
	(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957						
i.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	..	..	..	..	..	-
ii.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-						

	(a) by owners	-
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	-
(b)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
i.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	4
ii.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners	4
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	-
(c)	Proceedings under Section 17 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
i.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	-
ii.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	-
(d)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
i.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-
ii.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	-
(e)	Unfit houses closed:-	
i.	Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 and Sections 10(i) and 11(2), Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	3

Number:

4. Housing Act, 1957 (Part IV - Overcrowding):-

x	(a)	i.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	-
		ii.	Number of families dwelling therein ..	-
		iii.	Number of persons dwelling therein ..	-
✓	(b)		Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
	(c)	i.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
		ii.	Number of persons concerned in such cases	5

x Information not available

✓ Cases of overcrowding reported on Housing Application forms only.

COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939 - 1945 WAR

<u>Year erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
1922	High Hill Road	8
1926	High Hill Road	25
1927-28	Bakehurst	25
1928-29	Bakehurst	74
1935	Bakehurst	23
1937	Buxton Road	4
1937	Bakehurst	20
1952 Ø	Hague Bar	1
1953 Ø	Mousley Bottom	1
	Highfield House	1
		182

Ø - Year bought or appropriated for housing purposes.

POST WAR COUNCIL HOUSES

<u>Year Erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1947-54	Highfield Estate	281
1949	Highfield Estate (Temporary)	50
1951 Ø	Watford Lodge (Flats)	5
1954	High Hill Road	26
1954	Diglands Estate	48
1955	High Hill Road	6
1955	Diglands Estate	83
1960	Diglands Close	4
1961	Bakehurst	24
		527

Ø - Year bought or appropriated for housing purposes.

SECTION E-- FOOD

OTHER THAN MEAT

Sixty-one certificates were issued in respect of various other foods voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

732 inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations were made.

It is only by continuous inspections, the co-operation and vigilance of the public and the food handlers, that safe food will be available.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

The Council continued to employ a veterinary meat inspector on a part time basis for duties on Sundays, Mondays, holidays and during illness in order to assist the Senior Public Health Inspector in the task of ensuring 100% Meat inspection in a trade which frequently works seven days a week and 14 hours per day.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,228	435	467	19,100	5
Number inspected	3,228	435	467	19,100	5
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	2	6	3	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	153	104	3	124	1
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	-	-	0.839	-	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	2	-	-	-
Percentage affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	0.209	-	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	1	-	-	-	-

SECTION F - PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis notified during 1961 was 155, compared with 11 in 1960 and 80 in 1959.

DIPHTHERIA

For the twelfth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Urban District and there has not been a death from the disease since 1937. There is, however, continued need for immunisation in these days of rapid air travel when imported infection is always a possibility.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is carried out by a medical officer of the County Health Department at the welfare clinic and schools, and by general practitioners.

The number of children protected in 1961 was:-

Primary immunisations	..	..	..	..	..	99
Booster injections	..	..	..	..	..	75

MEASLES

The total number of cases reported was ninety-eight compared with one in 1960 and sixty-two in 1959. The peak of the epidemic was in July and the five to ten years age-group was the one most commonly affected.

The infection was mild in type with few complications.

A measles vaccine has been manufactured but a safe and effective preparation for general protection against the disease is not yet available.

SCARLET FEVER

Three cases were reported compared with six in 1960 and one in 1959.

As a result of changes in the virulence of the organisms, improvement in general living conditions and a higher standard of nutrition, scarlet fever is today a mild infection and complications are rare.

WHOOPING COUGH

There was an unexpected outbreak of whooping cough, the number of cases notified far exceeding the total for the years 1958 to 1960 inclusive. A high proportion of the patients had not been immunised. Of the forty-one cases reported, thirty had received no prophylactic treatment, one had been given a single injection a few days before the onset of the illness, and the rest had completed a full primary course of inoculations.

Even though immunisation had not given complete protection, it appeared to have modified the disease and reduced the incidence of complications. One of the immunised had a moderately severe attack and the other nine a very mild form of whooping cough, while many of the completely unprotected were severely ill.

POLIOMYELITIS

There is now no age limit for poliomyelitis vaccination.

From 1st January, 1961, persons over forty years of age who were not included in existing priority groups became eligible for vaccination by general practitioners.

Local Health Authority arrangements for the protection of persons under forty years of age or in other priority groups have continued unchanged.

Since April, 1961, a re-inforcing fourth dose of the vaccine has been offered to the most susceptible section of the population, namely, children of primary school age.

Poliomyelitis vaccination sessions were held at High Lea Clinic less frequently than in 1960 and attendances were lower.

A total of fifty-one first, forty-nine second, eighty-one third and one hundred and sixty-five fourth injections were given, and one hundred and nine attendances were made by persons over fifteen years of age.

No poliomyelitis has been notified in the area since December, 1958.

FOOD POISONING

A sporadic case of food poisoning in a female of one year and eight months was reported on 12th January, 1961. The child, together with her parents and sister aged four years, spent the Christmas holidays with relatives near Manchester.

She had a most varied diet until the morning of 26th December, 1960, when she fell ill with pyrexia followed by diarrhoea. She returned home the same day, and on 27th December, the family doctor was consulted. As the child's symptoms persisted she was admitted to hospital early in January, 1961.

Hospital investigation showed that the agent causing the infection was salmonella typhi-murium.

The other members of her family partook of the same food but were unaffected.

Unfortunately the source of the infection could not be traced.

DYSENTERY

No cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal Pyrexia is now defined as 'any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage'.

There was one notification from the maternity department of a hospital.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the death returns, and from head teachers who are required to notify absences from school due to any infectious disease.

All the infections reported were from primary schools and the total of thirty-four included one case of chicken-pox in February, twelve cases of whooping cough in March and twenty-one cases of measles in July.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The local office of the Ministry informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when new sickness benefit claims in any week first show an increase of 30 per cent. over those for the preceding week or reach 250 per cent. of the average weekly number of new claims for the preceding eight months April to November.

There was a sharp rise in the intake of new claims during the week ended 17th January, 1961.

INFESTATIONS

Children infested with head lice are ~~disinfected~~ ^{disinfested} by means of a D.D.T. preparation.

The incidence of infestation found during cleanliness surveys decreased from 6.95% in 1960 to 5.2% in 1961.

Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion is used for treatment of scabies which is now rare. No cases were seen at the clinic during 1961.

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1961.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There were no deaths to report from ~~respiratory~~ ^{respiratory} tuberculosis but there was an increase in primary notifications from 2 in 1960 to 3 in 1961. At the end of the year there were 35 cases on the Tuberculosis Register.

There was no evidence of excessive incidence of tuberculosis in a particular occupation of the area.

The Chest Clinic is held at Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport.

Mondays and Wednesdays	- 9 a.m. - 12 noon.
	2 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Thursdays	- 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon.
Fridays	- 2 p.m. - 5 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1961 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibits persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises.

The Public Health Act, 1961, Section 41, and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, Section 135, provide for compensation to be paid.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961.

DISEASE	AGE										Total Notified	Removed to Hospital
	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years		
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia Influenza	=	=	=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mrysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phthalmia Ichoratorium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	12	11	10	16	47	1	-	-	-	98	2
Whooping Cough	3	2	4	4	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	45
Blood Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary T.B.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.
Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	0
Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

x This figure does not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1961.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Influenza)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	1	1	1	2	3	56	27	6	-	-	-	98
Whooping Cough	-	1	20	11	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	45
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Other Tuberculosis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	5	4	21	12	2	4	71	29	7	-	-	-	155

